

The President's Daily Brief

21 April 1969 (Afternoon)



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22 April 1969

LATE NOTES FOR THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF OF 21 APRIL 1969

I. MAJOR PROBLEMS

MIDDLE EAST

Israeli jets made a strike at dawn today against two radar stations in southern Jordan, according to a military spokesman in Tel Aviv. The radar sites were said to be under Egyptian command. Israeli planes also attacked Arab guerrilla bases in Jordan. (Reuters, 22 Apr)

SOVIET AFFAIRS

A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Gustav Husak, arrived in Moscow this morning to attend a CEMA meeting. (FBIS 10, 12, 22 Apr)

There is nothing significant to report on $\mbox{\sc Vietnam}$ or $\mbox{\sc Europe.}$

II. OTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

KOREA

Kuznetsov's statement of concern yesterday to Ambassador Beam over US forces in the Sea of Japan, followed by Dobrynin's parallel approach here, was low-keyed. Although the Soviets apparently believe some comment is necessary, the nature of the representation reflects Moscow's effort not to sharpen existing tensions. (Central Intelligence Bulletin, 22 Apr)

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Velasco is scheduled to address the nation this evening	g
on an unannounced subject. The US Embassy in Lima comments	
that, in light of Velasco's two previous addresses which	
featured IPC matters, it is reasonable to suppose he may be	
planning another momentous announcement.	

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some additional arguments to back up the Communist rejection of the concept of "two-track" negotiations. He said that Hanoi could not agree to the idea of US-DRV talks on military matters proceeding apart from Saigon-Front negotiations about a political settlement. He claimed that the US favored this approach as a means of "isolating" the DRV from the Front. According to Bo, North Vietnam would never let the Front face the Saigon government "alone."

Bo's remarks sound like another way of making the point Xuan Thuy made at the plenary session in Paris last week. Thuy argued that if the Communists accepted both US proposals for restoring the DMZ and for mutual troop withdrawal as well as Thieu's suggestions for a political settlement, Communist forces in South Vietnam would be left at the mercy of the allies.

This is one reason the Communists have rejected.

allied proposals to date, of course, but it probably is

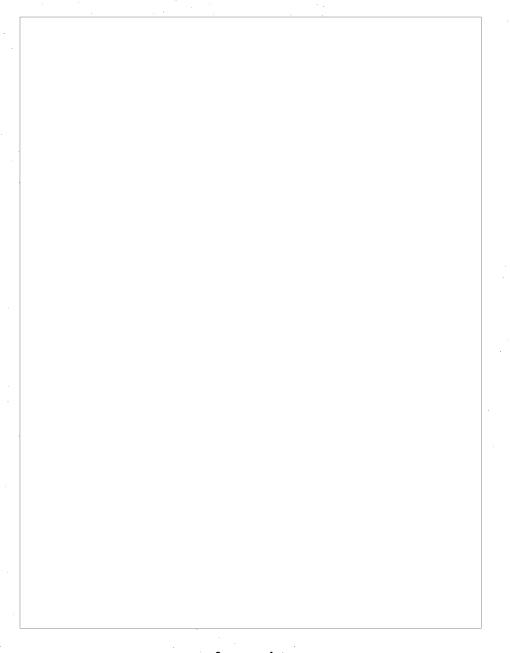
not their principal motivation in rejecting the US concept of parallel sets of negotiations. For the Communists, there is substance in the form of the talks. To

them, the idea of four "equal and independent" delegations means that they have a claim, in the name of the
Liberation Front, on a share of political power in South

Vietnam. That Hanoi wants four-way private talks was conveyed to Governor Harriman in January when Le Duc Tho stated that the US must accept the "reality" that there are four "belligerents" in the war. Tho went on to say that if a settlement is to be found, "we must sit together and in discussion both sides must take into account reality."

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SOVIET AFFAIRS

Students in Prague and elsewhere in western Czechoslovakia staged some nonviolent demonstrations today. The student parliament--representing the higher schools

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of the capital--met today to discuss further actions, but no results have yet been reported. Some student leaders are suggesting a wait-and-see attitude toward Husak, and Husak in turn may attempt to play on this in hopes of gaining wider acceptance among student groups.

Husak in Czech means "goose" or "goose-boy." Some Prague students are carrying signs reading, "Husak is not the people, and the people are not geese."

MIDDLE EAST

There is nothing significant to report.

EUROPE

There is nothing significant to report.

II. OTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

KOREA

Pyongyang is maintaining its silence on the US re-	
sponse to the shootdown.	50X
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In Seoul, the government seems to be making a deliberate effort to quiet public concern over the incident.

The prime minister has assured Ambassador Porter that President Pak would not yield to domestic pressures for unilateral retaliation.